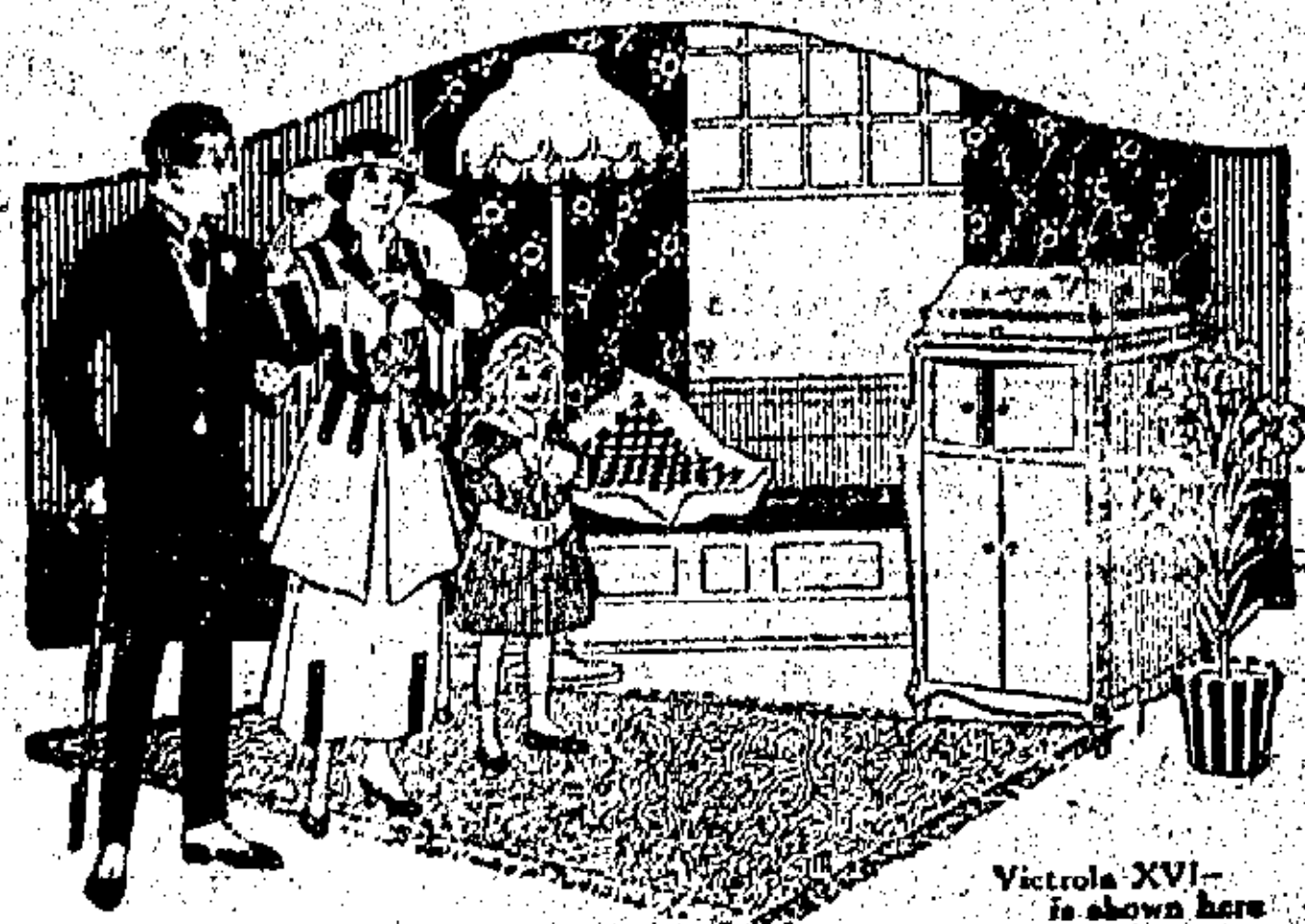


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Brings to your lips the juice of the lime fruit.

It is a drink that is always cooling and refreshing. The children love it. Order a few bottles to-day. Large supplies have been lately shipped from London.

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[17-2]

HARRIS'S CURE for ASTHMA

PREPARED FOR 40 YEARS.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On July 30th, at 11.45. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. A trough of relatively low pressure remains stationary; the depression has not developed.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since 1st January, 53.95 inches, against an average of 51.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DIRECTION	FORECAST
Hongkong to Cap Rock	East winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Lintao and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH DOPING RECRUITS. WHITEHALL CONSPIRACY CASE. A RELEASED ENEMY ALIEN.

Eight men were charged at Bow-street Police Court, recently, with conspiracy to defeat the provisions of the Military Service Acts. Their names and addresses are:

Andrew Mackenzie Ross Sinclair, medical practitioner, New King's-road, Parson's Green;

Benjamin Grantway, surveyor, Lauderdale-mansions, Maiden Vale;

Thomas Stilling, medical officer's attendant, Romney-building, Millbank;

George Henry Bishop, medical practitioner, Leman-street, Whitechapel;

John Trichter, solicitor's clerk, Rutland-street, Whitechapel;

Thomas Evans, insurance manager, Kelvin Avenue, Wood Green;

David Morley, insurance manager, Margery Park-road, Forest Gate; and

Maurice Ward, insurance inspector, Wellington-avenue, Stamford Hill.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, for the Public Prosecutor, said Dr. Sinclair was a member of the Whitehall Medical Board, Grantway had acted as confidential clerk to a solicitor in Commercial-street, and Stilling was an attendant at the Whitehall recruiting depot. Dr. Bishop practised in Leman-street; Trichter, an enemy alien, who was interned for some time but afterwards released, had apparently acted as clerk to the same firm as Grantway, and Evans, Morley, and Ward had offices in High-street, Whitechapel.

THE ACCUSED. It was alleged, said counsel, that the accused had been engaged in a scheme by which, in consideration of payments, men might be put in a class lower than that for which they were really fitted. Evidence would be given to show that persons who had paid money to some of the defendants were first taken to see Dr. Sinclair privately so that he might be able to recognise them again when they came before him.

The person whose duty it was to take men into the rooms for examination was Stilling, and it would be shown that he was told by Dr. Sinclair that when certain recruits came they were to be brought to him. It would be alleged against Dr. Bishop that when he examined a man and found he could not be honestly classified as C 3, he would do him, or dope him, so that he might get into a sufficiently bad state of health to deceive the independent doctor before whom he might be sent.

2100 FOR A C 3 CERTIFICATE. Counsel said that a wholesale furrier named Gordon, who obtained temporary exemption, was represented before the tribunal by a firm named Jones & Co., whose clerk, Trichter, he met. He also met Ward and Morley, who told him the price of a C 3 certificate was £100. Grantway said it could be done for £305. Gordon, who had been classified C 3, went to the War Office and a man named Bennett was selected by the police to be introduced to the conspiracy. Gordon took him to Trichter, who said, "You bring the money in Treasury notes and I will take you to Grantway to fix it up."

Later Bennett refused to take any medicine, as it was dangerous. He was introduced to Grantway, who said he could get him a C 3 certificate for £100. Dr. Bishop gave him one that he had been given to whisky drinking, that his heart was dilated, and that the apex was displaced. In reality he was extremely temperate. Bennett was then examined by Dr. Sinclair, who before the Medical Board for the present. You had better be satisfied with your classification. Things have altered at the Medical Board." At that time Sinclair was not on the board. The doctors were not permanently employed but came in rotation.

PILLS FOR THE HEART. Later Trichter said to Bennett, "You had better have some medicine," and mentioned that a certain doctor would supply "three bottles for £25." Grantway named Bishop, who gave Bennett pills and told him to take three three times a day, adding, "Don't be alarmed if they give you a headache. They are quite harmless. I am giving them to you to make your heart beat faster." Bennett took six of the pills and handed the other three to Captain Lucy for analysis. He saw Bishop again, who said, "Your heart's very fast. I think now you can go and see Sir James Mackenzie. Bishop gave him nine more pills to take before going to the Medical Board, and later again saw him. Bennett told him he felt depressed when he came there.

"That's good," Grantway instructed Bennett to see Sir James Mackenzie and Dr. Sinclair, saying, "You have to come from him (Sinclair) to me with £115 in Treasury notes. If you get C 3 I'll keep the lot. If you are unfortunate enough to get C 2 I'll only keep £40."

FAMOUS DOCTOR PUZZLED. Bennett went to Sinclair, who told him to go to Whitehall and see an attendant named Tom. Sinclair said, "He'll show you into the room where I am. Don't recognise me when you come there." The notes and coat were provided by Captain Land (Tom), turned out to be Stilling, and after being taken to the room, Bennett was classified C 3. Sir James Mackenzie was somewhat puzzled about Bennett's condition and wrote to Dr. Bishop to that effect. He had since examined Bennett and found the heart normal. The pills contained a drug which would increase the beats and would frequently cause palpitation.

Counsel stated how a man named Gordon, who it was arranged should pay £110, was taken to see Dr. Sinclair and was eventually classified C 3. Detectives repeated the details of the accused made when arrested, and Stilling's allegation that he had done only what Dr. Sinclair requested.

The case was adjourned.

DOCTOR AND SOLDIER. ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO RENDER A MAN UNFIT.

Dr. John Henderson Bell, of Beaufort-missions, Chelsea, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court, recently, with attempting to convey a disease or infirmity to a soldier in the Australian Forces by a hypodermic injection in the knee, producing synovitis (stiffness in the joint), and Mordecai Levi Markham, ladies' tailor, with procuring, aiding, and abetting.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, who prosecuted, said Sergeant Albert C. Orr, who arrived from France on January 16th, was anxious to get on the Headquarters Staff, though he knew the position was reserved for unfit men. He was introduced to Markham, who said he knew a doctor who would treat him in such a way as to get him into hospital. It was arranged that Orr should pay £21, and on January 24th he went in uniform to Great Portland-street, where Bell injected something into his knee, and was paid £23. Within a day or two the knee began to swell, result in Orr going into hospital.

On May 23rd Chief Inspector Wensley told defendants of the charge. They were then in custody, having been found in the act of a subsequent offence, Bell remarked: "You need not put me by for identification. I admit it. I have made a fool of myself," and Markham said, "There is no necessity for it. I do not dispute my identification."

After leaving hospital Orr made a confession, and Major Brown, an assistant provost marshal of the Australian Forces, in order to find out if the men were in the habit of doing this sort of thing, instructed Warrant Officer Hawkins to get into touch with Markham. The latter said he could introduce a doctor, the price was agreed at £50, and it was stated that Hawkins would be unfit for two or three months. On May 16th Hawkins went to a workshop in Chiswell-street, where £10 was paid on account and the time and place for the operation arranged.

DETECTIVE UNDER THE BED. Next day Markham went to the Regent Palace Hotel, where Hawkins was staying, and after dinner they went up to a bedroom, where, said Mr. Travers Humphreys, Detective-Sergeant Brewer was concealed under a bed and took down in shorthand all the conversation. Arrangements for the operation were made and £10 was handed over. Hawkins, who was known as Burgess, subsequently paid £30, and it was decided that the operation should take place at Great Woodstock-street, Dr. Bell not caring to perform it at the hotel. On May 22nd Hawkins went to the house, where Brewer was again under the bed, and heard everything.

KNEE OR NOSE. Bell said there was some objection to an operation on the knee, and thought the nose would be a tender spot as Burgess was suffering from a cold. He made an examination, having his apparatus there, and while making preparations said: "When I have finished with you you will not be able to do any more military service." Brewer then left his hiding-place and the defendants were arrested.

"The authorities," said counsel, "regard this as a very serious matter. For a medical man to prostitute his talents for the purpose of preventing a soldier from being in a position to fight for his country is, in their view, as serious as an offence as can be alleged against a medical man."

Sergeant Orr, who is aged 21, said he joined the Army at Adelaide in 1914, was discharged as under age, rejoined in 1915, and had seen service in the Sinai Peninsula and France. He described the operation, and said Bell told him if the desired end had not been attained, he was to see him again. He paid him five "flowers." He then related how he went to hospital, was discharged in February, and made a confession.

Evidence concerning the second case was not given at this hearing, and Mr. Mead, the magistrate, said that as the offence was done at the instigation of someone put up by the authorities, he would feel reluctant to inflict punishment as matters stood at present.

Mr. Travers Humphreys: But surely, if persons are suspected of conspiring together in this way, what means is there by which they can be detected except by sending someone to get evidence. It is done every day, and with the approval of his Majesty's judges.

Mr. Mead cited one case in which this was done and which, he said, had earned for itself unenviable notoriety in the matter of "these provocateurs."

Mr. Jenkins mentioned the White City recruiting case, which went to the High Court. None of the judges suggested that it was not proper.

The accused were remanded, Bell being allowed bail.

GROWTH OF JAPAN'S EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA. COMPLAINTS AGAINST JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

In view of Australia's following the lead of the Mother Country in prohibiting the import of luxuries (says the *Economist*) it is of interest to note the principal exports from Japan to the Island Continent. According to the figures for 1916 they are as follows:—

Habutae (white silk piece goods)	339,327
Cotton hosiery underwear	254,263
Cotton textiles	204,907
Porcelain	154,128
Sulphur	123,491
Timber	123,143
Toys	95,497

Twelve minor items (hats, buttons, cotton handkerchiefs, hairbrush, coal, rice, etc.) amounted to about £340,000—a total of about £1,035,000. A Sydney despatch says it is expected that Japanese silk goods will be exempt from the prohibition, as "they are now regarded as an indispensable material for clothing," their superior durability compensating for their cost as compared with woollen and linen.

An expert despatched by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to investigate commercial possibilities in Australia reports that in 1914 the imports from all countries other than Great Britain amounted to only £17,100,000, or 26 per cent. of the total imports, the United States heading the list, followed by Germany. Notwithstanding the favourable effect of the suspension of German imports, Japanese imports still amount to only one-third of those from Germany before the war. On the outbreak of the war, imports of Japanese goods suddenly increased, especially silk goods, cotton goods, Pannam hats, glassware, porcelain, toys, sulphur and brushes.

Notwithstanding the demand for them, due to the insufficiency of supplies from Britain and America, there are loud complaints of their inferior quality; hence they are being used simply as temporary substitutes. The chief complaint against Japanese merchants and their goods, says this expert, are: (1) Shipments not coming up to sample; (2) delay in shipments; (3) breach of contract; (4) imperfect packing; (5) sharp practices; (6) supplying inferior goods; and (7) opening business connections elsewhere in spite of agents already appointed—a fairly exhaustive list of possible causes of complaint. The expert concludes that, in view of the prospects afforded by Japan's geographical position for building up a great permanent trade with Australia, Japanese merchants should forgo their short-sighted endeavours after small immediate gains, and remedy the above causes of complaint.

JAPANESE COTTON YARN IN CHINA.

The requisition of all P. & O. steamers by the British Government, and the consequent cessation of the P. & O. Far Eastern service, among other lines, will have no small effect upon Japan's cotton yarn and textile trade, as well as her mercantile marine (says the *Japan Times*). Purchasers for Szechuan province, the biggest consumer of Indian yarn, have thus been eagerly seeking it, and the market at home was proportionately buoyant. P. & O. steamers have been hitherto bringing to China 100,000 tons at least every year of cotton yarn and other goods, and the entire withdrawal of these vessels from Far Eastern waters is no doubt a severe blow. Among other articles, cotton yarn exported to China, from India amounted monthly to 40,000 to 50,000 bales, roughly the same in volume to Japan's exports to China. Indian exporters may contemplate exporting by chartering bottoms, but it is doubtful whether it will be paying, in view of the continued upward tendency of charterage. On their homeward voyage, Japanese ships from India are usually fully laden with raw cotton for spinning companies at home, and they may be unable to load cargo from other shippers than in contact here before.

Raw cotton has been going up in price by leaps and bounds, but the quotations of manufactured yarn were much more buoyant of late. Business returns of Japanese spinning companies for the last year will be more favourable than the first half year of 1916. If cotton yarn quotations still continue rising companies may recover their capital within six months.

BRITISH SUBMARINE RAMMED BY U BOAT.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* relates what it believes to be an unprecedented incident in naval warfare.

It says that on April 19th in the Channel a German submarine, running submerged, rammed a British submarine, which was also under water. The British submarine rose to the surface, bringing with it the German submarine, which lay with her bow across the British vessel. The German submarine then glided off, and shortly afterwards both boats set their engines going and separated from each other.

When they were 50 yards clear of one another the submarines dived, and the German saw the enemy no more.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION OR CAPTURE.

The following Admiralty notice is published by Lloyd's List:—

The following awards are offered by the Admiralty to British merchant ships for successful action in self-defence against enemy submarines and ships of war and for report of mines.

Awards Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 are offered to all British merchant vessels, the remainder only to trawlers, drifters, and small craft.

The Admiralty or senior naval officer will decide the amount of the award in each case within the maximum shown. Where more than one British ship is concerned in action against any one submarine or war vessel, the total sum distributed among them (including H.M. auxiliary patrol vessels, if concerned) will not exceed the maximum shown.

Awards 1 to 4 inclusive must be submitted to the Admiralty.

The remainder may be paid direct by the commander-in-chief or senior naval officer.

1.—AWARDS FOR CAPTURE, ETC., OF ENEMY SUBMARINES AND WARSHIPS.

1.—For capture or destruction of enemy submarine or other ship of war. Amount not to exceed maximum of £1,000.

Note.—A vessel contributing to giving information which directly leads to the capture or destruction of an enemy submarine is eligible for some part of the award, but a mere call for assistance when attacked does not give a claim under this head.

2.—In cases where the Admiralty consider the enemy submarine or other ship of war has been damaged, though not destroyed. Amount not to exceed maximum of £500.

3.—For information which leads to an enemy submarine or ship of war being sighted and chased, the information being proved to be accurate, though the vessel was not destroyed. Amount not to exceed maximum of £200.

4.—For information of the movements of enemy war vessels or other vessels engaged in mine-laying or other hostile or suspicious action, the information being proved to be accurate and delivered at the earliest possible moment. For each mile travelled off the course in order to report quickly £1. Also in special cases where the reporting vessel has not travelled off course £10.

11.—AWARDS FOR REPORTS OF MINES, ETC.

5.—(a) Fishermen and others are not to destroy mines unless this can be done by rifle fire at a distance of not less than 200 yards. If a mine is thus destroyed within certain areas limited by the Admiralty, the award is to be £5, or, in special cases, £10. No compensation is payable for damage sustained while destroying the mine.

(b) Merchant vessels and fishing vessels should not attempt to save mines. If they cannot destroy them in accordance with Paragraph 5 (a), they should report their position to a patrol vessel or coast guard station at the first opportunity. If the mine is moored, the position should be marked.

6.—The award for reporting a drifting mine, where such report leads to the destruction of the mine, is £5, or, in special cases, £10. Nothing is payable for travelling off course or for loss of fishing. Senior naval officers may declare that certain areas known to be infested with mines rewards are not payable for such reports.

7.—The award for the first information of an enemy's moored mine, proved to be accurate and valuable, and delivered at the earliest possible moment, is £10. Also, 10s. per mile for each mile travelled off the course in order to report quickly.

8.—The award for the first report of a mine washed up on shore in cases where the mine is actually recovered is £5.

9.—Vessels observing enemy war vessels or vessels engaged in mine-laying or other hostile or suspicious action, should at once proceed towards the nearest British warship or port and report immediately. Reports should be made to naval officers, coastguards, Customs officers, or fishery officers.

Where circumstances permit, reports should be made in writing, giving the following particulars of the vessel sighted:—Name, nationality, description, course and speed, date and time, position; but in no circumstances should the making of the report be delayed.

These awards will not apply to his Majesty's ships, for which separate rules have been issued.

THE "Y.W.C.A." HUTS IN FRANCE.

Hundreds of women are now going to France to join the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Only the bare necessities of life are supplied by the War Office, and the Y.W.C.A. has been called upon to provide "Blue Triangle" recreation huts, canteens, and such amenities as are possible to create the home atmosphere that every woman, worker or not, always craves for. The first of these huts has now been opened, and the girls are delighted with the restful brown and biscuit colour walls, blue curtains, comfortable wicker chairs, and wooden bowls piled with fruit. Gifts of 3d. novels to establish libraries would be gratefully received. 24, Park-lane, W. The Y.W.C.A. National Appeal Committee (19, George-street, Hanover-square, W.) are asking for £20,000 for work in France.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

To meet the passion for golf in all weathers the Royal Hongkong Golf Club may have to incur the expenditure of constructing a small fleet of punts and laying in a supply of waders. One day, recently, after 48 hours' heavy downpour, when Happy Valley resembled a shallow lake dotted with a few islands, three golfers, two of whom were ladies, bravely sallied forth undismayed. At times they created artistic-looking water-sprouts as they slashed about with their clubs from the midst of the lake, and when approaching the greens they resembled so many ardent anglers. They made the complete round, however, despite the water underfoot and the heavy rain which was descending. One wonders what the Chinese thought of such keen "sports" whom even floods and downpours could not deter from following their favourite pastime.

It begins to look as if the Asiatic Section of the local Police Force does not enjoy as high a reputation for truthfulness as could be wished. At the Magistracy recently an Indian constable charged a Chinese with crying out his wares in a prohibited area, and explained at some length where the offence took place. The Magistrate, Mr. Wood, after hearing the case, declared that he would never convict on the evidence of that particular constable. At the Magistracy, a few days afterwards, a *lukong* charged a Chinese coolie with gambling and explained that the defendant ran away with the other men but was caught. The coolie denied the charge, pleading that he was merely an onlooker, but the *lukong* insisted that he had no doubt about the identity of the man. Mr. Dyer Ball, the Magistrate, remarking that it was only one man's word against another's, gave the coolie the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

We have been given another Protean entertainment by our very versatile Civil Servants. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who has presided over the Post Office since 1913 and should therefore be thoroughly conversant with the work by now, has been gazetted First Police Magistrate, while Mr. J. R. Wood, who after sitting on the Bench pretty continuously since 1908, should have acquired a useful knowledge of law, reverts to the position of Second Police Magistrate. The acting appointment of Colonial Treasurer which Mr. Wolfe has been filling for some time past, in the absence of Mr. A. M. Thomson, has been transferred to Mr. McI. Messer, who will combine with it his usual duties as Captain-Superintendent of Police. In the case of Civil Servants who have to double their parts it is difficult to know whether to commiserate with them upon the inordinate strain which they are called upon to bear temporarily, or to congratulate them upon the fact that their normal duties leave them such a useful reserve of energy.

"An Ordinary Tommy," writing to me about the game of see-saw which is played between his pay and the dollar, says:—"If I go to Kowloon my day's pay's gone 'fat'—absolutely done in. If I go to the Peak, I'm in the soup. If I go to the cinema, there's nothing doing in the way of a little refreshment at the end of the show; it's even cutting things fine to take a few cigarettes. To go to the Theatre means a quiet month to make up for the splash. If I fancy something nice to send home and ask the price the result is—well, the missus hasn't had anything yet, except her separation allowance, and that doesn't go very far now that things are so dear at home."

The cynic who, in the *Police Reserve Gazette*, described Hongkong as "a dark green smell surrounded by searchlights," must have derived his inspiration from the Praya East, where, each evening, it is easy to imagine, even when passing hurriedly in a tramcar or ricksha, that a gas attack is being launched. When the tide is out during the summer months, this region is particularly malodorous.

A correspondent wrote to this paper a few days ago saying he was puzzled to know why, if the exchange value of the Hongkong dollar was determined by the price of silver, as is generally assumed, the dollar in Hongkong should have risen by a penny farthing while the quotation for silver in London fell by an eighth of a penny. Now a friend of mine, who

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

The manager of a tobacco merchant's premises at Sham Shui Po has reported a case of daring highway robbery.

About 9.45 p.m. on the 23rd he reports that he engaged a ricksha in Yunnati to take him to Sai Kok. When riding along the new road near Sham Shui Po he noticed two rickshas going along in front of him, about ten yards distant. Eventually he passed these rickshas, and when he was ten yards ahead of them four men jumped out from the side of the road and held up his ricksha.

The two men who were riding behind him also came up, got out of their rickshas and commenced to beat him about the head with pieces of wood, and one of them stabbed him in the back and on the forearm. They also robbed him of \$130 in money and his watch, valued at \$4, and then decamped.

INSURANCE REGULATION IN HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Commercial and financial interests in Hongkong and China, reports the American Consul-General George E. Anderson, have agreed in a general way upon legislation, now being considered by the Government, for the regulation of all branches of insurance in Hongkong and, if possible, in China through British companies operating in the treaty ports. The legislation runs along lines similar to those followed in Great Britain, Canada, and the Philippines, the Philippine insurance law, and that of Canada particularly, receiving approval as embodying provisions suitable for Hongkong. The proposed legislation is designed to prevent the operation of irresponsible companies. Out of 48 insurance companies which have been registered in Hongkong 20 have been placed in liquidation or struck off the official register as a result of financial or other commercial causes. The proposal is for a uniform regulation for all companies operating in Hongkong or in the open ports of China under British charter or control.

It is a rather remarkable fact that there has been so little trouble from "wildcat" insurance concerns in China, when the practically complete lack of control on the part of governmental authority of all such business is realised. The insurance business in Hongkong and China is very large, the annual turnover running into many millions of dollars. Some of the companies in operation in this field under local charter and without Government control are among the strongest companies to be found anywhere. The need of regulation, however, has long been felt, and the legislation now being perfected will place the business upon a sound basis.

has recently returned from a trip to the North, asks why on a draft which he took with him he should have been mulcted three times in every dollar at Shanghai.

It's one of those things which, as Lord Dundreary would have said, "No fellow can understand." There is no way of escaping the penalty, for if you attempt to take your hard-earned dollars with you in a bag you are liable to be fined.

"The rain, it raineth every day." As one local Mark Tapley reminded me, however, the temperature has been kept down as a consequence, and the incessant downpour has washed away the spectre of a water famine. The officials of the Water Authority, too, declare that the downfall was urgently needed. Now the supply of water is assured and the rain can cease as soon as it likes. During last week, from Saturday to Saturday, close upon 14 inches of rain descended, raising the total for the year 8.85 inches over the average. All the reservoirs are well-filled, that at Tylam Tuk having a depth, they tell me, of approximately 75 feet.

The charge against a Chinese fisherman last week of dynamiting fish reminds one that this simple method of securing a "catch" is very popular among Chinese fishing folk—and others. There are residents who can tell amusing stories of their endeavours to follow the practice of the Chinese in this matter. The calm of Tai Po Bay, they say, has more than once been rudely disturbed by explosions in the water, and the "fishermen" concerned were not, in all cases, Chinese. It is even alleged that the police in the New Territory are very apt in this art, which saves so much time in their bustling lives, and does not demand the display of patience involved in the effort to tempt evasive fish to a fatal appreciation of an artificial fly or a wriggling worm.

RONALD RANDOLPH.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNUSUAL LEGS.

An employee of Taikoo Dock was charged before Mr. Wood with stealing a quantity of small copper-piping.

As the man was coming through the gateway of the dockyard the watchman's suspicions were aroused by the peculiar shape of the man's leg. A search resulted in the finding of the copper tied to his legs.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks was imposed.

AN AMERICAN REVOLVER.

When a Chinese employed as a store-keeper on a Dutch oil boat, which has recently arrived from America, was charged with being in possession of a revolver, he stated that he did not know the law as he had never been to Hongkong before. He also said that he had brought the revolver from America to give to a clansman to take into the country. The Captain and the Chief Mate of the boat knew that he purchased the weapon in America, and they did not tell him that he was doing anything wrong.

A fine of \$25 was imposed, and the revolver was ordered to be confiscated.

MISSING SOAP.

When a Chinese coolie was charged with the theft of some bars of soap from Holt's godowns, it was explained that the man was seen leaving the godowns with the soap in his girdle. When he was approached by a watchman the defendant ran away, and when cornered, jumped from the wharf into the water, where he was seen pulling the soap out of his girdle. The man was dragged out of the harbour, and three bars of soap was also recovered.

Mr. Allwood, of the godowns, said that he discovered a box of soap broken open, and six bars missing.

The sentence was six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

SEAMEN AND OPIUM.

The two seamen who were found in possession of 450 taels of opium, and the case against whom was adjourned, have now been sentenced to two months' hard labour each.

Inspector Wildin told how, acting on information, he watched a junk in the harbour. While so engaged he saw some sacks being lowered through the rudder space of the junk. He immediately went alongside and boarded the junk, at the same time noticing that a man had dived overboard and was buoying up the sacks. There was a general stampede when he (witness) went aboard, but he succeeded in capturing the two defendants, and also recovered the two sacks, which, when opened, were found to contain the opium.

A NEW EXCUSE.

A novel excuse was put forward by a Chinese seaman who was charged with being in possession of 12 taels of opium.

The defendant explained very seriously that he had been employed on a Dutch boat, and that he was paid his wages at Haiphong in Chinese ten cent pieces. Realising that he could not spend this money in Hongkong he spent it on opium, his intention being to sell the opium in Hongkong and so obtain Hongkong money.

This elaborate story was not believed, and a fine of \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, was the sentence imposed.

For being in possession of six taels of opium dross, another Chinese seaman was fined \$30, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

OUR CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND GUNS.

Answering Mr. Page Croft in the House of Commons last month, Mr. Macpherson said:—"The total number of guns captured on the Western front since July 1st, 1918, by the British Armies is 434. Since the beginning of the war to the end of May the British Armies have captured altogether 76,087 prisoners on the Western front, to which must be added at least 3,000 for the month of June."

In Mesopotamia, approximately 10,000 prisoners have been taken since July 1st, 1918. One hundred and thirty-two guns have been captured since the beginning of the war, exclusive of guns lost at Kut and recaptured by us. The captures varied by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Egypt since July 1st, 1918, are approximately 9,739 prisoners and 18 guns. (Cheers.)

WAR SAVINGS.

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA ASSOCIATION.

RESULT OF THE FIRST HALF-YEAR'S EFFORT.

The position of the South China War Savings Association at the end of June, the first half-year since its inauguration, is roughly shown by the following statement:—

In January \$ 49,380 was subscribed
In February 62,076 " "
In March 210,305 " "
In April 123,680 " "
In May 82,125 " "
In June 61,880 " "

Apart from the above £241 7s. has been subscribed, which has been sent direct to Singapore and converted into Straits dollars and invested; and the sum of \$2,950.70 in Straits currency, also subscribed, has been sent direct to Singapore for investment.

The largest amount subscribed in one month was \$210,305 in March last, chiefly as the result, it is thought, of the appeal made in a little pamphlet issued at that time urging all those who were not already investing their money in War Loan outside this Association to become Members; but since March there has been a sad falling off.

The total amount of Straits War Loan taken up is just over \$600,000, made up of investments of:—

One of \$20,000
One of 17,180
Five of 10,000
Twelve between \$5,000 and \$10,000
Sixteen between 3,000 and 5,000
Twenty-six between 2,000 and 3,000
Seventy-three between 1,000 and 2,000
One hundred and thirty-eight between \$500 and \$1,000
Two hundred and eighty-three between 200 and 500
Three hundred and sixty-one between 100 and 200
Four hundred and nine-teen between 50 and 100
One thousand and sixty-five between 5 and 50
The total membership reached 678, namely:—

Hongkong 590
Amoy 40
Canton 32
Macao 5
Swatow 4
Pakhoi 3
Fuchow 3

The Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers (the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.) say:—"It cannot be too strongly urged that more money and more members are wanted. Incidentally, we would like to call attention to the fact that Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. is an excellent and recognised Trustee investment, and we cannot imagine any investment so attractive and safe for Trust funds."

The daily cost of this War to the British Empire and her Allies is more than ever, and every penny towards the maintenance of this cost will help to shorten the War.

It should not be thought that the investment of small sums is troublesome and not desired by us, no sum is too small, and we revel in receiving \$5 and \$10 notes, which mount up in an extraordinary way, and most people can afford this small sum.

A membership of 500 is very small for Hongkong.

We are well aware that the Membership list of this Association does not represent all the money that is going to the Government War Loans. There are, of course, those who prefer to invest their money direct, but we think even these might with advantage consider the saving to the Government of labour and the immense clerical work arising from multitudinous individual subscriptions if they joined and invested their moneys through this Association.

We are also aware that there are some who positively cannot, for various reasons, afford to save anything for investment.

We are desirous of making the subscription list as large as possible and worthy of the Colony, and we beg to urge those who are not members, particularly those who do not at present hold even \$5 worth of War Loan, to join the Association.

We accept any kinds of money besides Hongkong currency, namely, Shanghai Notes, Straits Settlements Notes, Yen, Sterling and Dividend Warrants.

We again call attention to the fact that members may at any time withdraw their investments, should they urgently require the money, and the same will be paid out at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of withdrawal if withdrawn in Hongkong Dollars, or the same may be withdrawn in Straits Dollars or the equivalent in Sterling.

No greater facilities can be offered than are offered by this Association, and we shall be pleased to give anyone any further information required.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S RAINCOATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Sun Co., Ltd.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

Kwan T. Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

of 4 dozen.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

PINTS—\$26.60 per case

of 8 dozen.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd

OUR ANNUAL CASH

SALE

OF

SURPLUS STOCK.

Commences on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1ST, 1917,

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TUESDAY, 31st JULY.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF THE
CAMEOS.

TO-DAY

AT 5 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

AND AT 8.15 P.M.

FINAL PROGRAMME.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

[887]

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Queen's Building, 101, Queen's Road, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1917, and for the election of an Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th July to the 31st July, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers [887]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING
WEAVING AND DYING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

AGENDA.

- 1.—For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 188 of Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 of Hongkong an account laid before the Members, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
- 2.—To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final return to the Members as follows:—

"That a Final return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby is sanctioned."

- 3.—To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1917.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator. [890]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1917, has been declared.

It is payable on 1st August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [889]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, and should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience.

A knowledge of Police duties and Hindustani are essential qualifications. Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on the 1st November, 1917.

The maximum salary to be paid to such "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" shall be \$2500 Amoy currency per month with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$3000 per month.

The term of Agreement will be three years.

Uniform, Quarters, Fuel and Light and Medical Attendance will be provided.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF POLICE INSPECTOR," addressed to the Chairman, KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY, and should reach Amoy not later than September 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council,
T. W. ROBINSON,
Secretary, K.M.C. [878]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Dundell Street, HONGKONG, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 19, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 19, in One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYSABETH," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gong, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 76 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$56.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 2 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, HONGKONG,

The FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, HONGKONG, viz.:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 6th day of April, 1894.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—844 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$9.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—678 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

JOHNSTON STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHES BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 2th May, 1917. [811]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamcun, Canton, Nos. 21 and 23.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[896]

TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Wongsheichong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamcun, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[898]

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [898]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
[Care of "Daily Press" Office.
767]

WANTED.

ON the PRIZE, from beginning of October, experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of one baby. Wages \$50 a month.

Apply—
Box No. XX,
[Care of "Daily Press" Office.
882]

NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of To-day's date we have REMOVED our Offices from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road, to YORK BUILDINGS, Chater Road, next to Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

By Order of the Council,
BROWNMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1917. [899]

AUCTION

For Sale

by
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1916," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1916, XIX of 1916, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 88 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:—

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 3 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (60' x 30'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron roof and walls, roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 8,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatch roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the

Court House at Sandakan at

12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the Liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business (its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

G. B. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

By Order of the Council,
BROWNMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1917. [899]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving Sun-

burn, Freckles and all Skin

Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

DEATH.

McKINLEY.—At St. Marie's Hospital, French Town, Shanghai, on June 29th, ELISE McKINLEY, aged 51 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31st JULY, 1917.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN CHINA

So long has passed since the contract was concluded between the Chinese Government and the Siam-Carey Company for the construction of 1,100 miles of railway, and in the meantime so little has been heard of it, that any news of the present state of the undertaking is welcome, even though it only takes the form of a protest at the delay. The recently published correspondence between Dr. REYNOLDS and the Wai-chiao Pu is not, at the first blush, very encouraging, though as the Ministry's reply consists principally of a series of complaints at the price that is asked for the loan, and does not in any way prejudice the general principle, we may, perhaps, assume that it is more or less a bluff designed to bring about further negotiations on the financial side of the question in the hope of securing better terms. The obstructive tactics of which the American Minister complains are probably also part of the same huckstering process. The Ministry of Communications is bound to deny any obstructive intention, but when, nearly a year after the signature of the original contract, practically nothing has been done to put it into effect, it is difficult to acquit the Ministry on this count. Of far more interest, however, than the bargaining over the finances is the fact, revealed in this correspondence and confirmed by a report by the United States Commercial Attaché, that the original scheme of railways has been considerably modified, and modified for the better. The original list of lines to be constructed comprised, it will be remembered, one extending the Peking-Kalgan railway into Kansu and Turkestan, a line from Hangchow to Wenchow, one across the island of Hainan, and one from Hengchow, in Hunan, to Nanning, on the West River.

The first two of these have, we now learn, been dropped, and it would be idle to regret them. The line into Kansu and Turkestan would have swallowed up about half the total mileage provided for in the contract, and had little to commend it. It would have been purely a military strategic railway, and would have done little or nothing to further the commercial development of the interior of the country, and, as we pointed out at the time, China cannot at present afford to spend large sums of money on works of purely military utility. The Hangchow-Wenchow line, too, held out no great prospect of justifying its construction, as it would have been a costly undertaking and could do comparatively little in the way of opening up new trade areas, though it may be remarked en passant that, if previous contracts did not stand in the way, it would have been useful in the extreme had the Siam-Carey agreement included the completion of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line. Nothing is said now about the line across Hainan: the proposed line from Hengchow to Nanning is to be carried on to Yanchow, on the Kwangtung sea-coast; and provision is made for a new line from Chongkiakow, in Honan, to Siangyang, in Hupeh, while further developments are hinted at in the suggestion that a link may be built from Siangyang to Sinyang to connect this line with the Pukow-Sinyang Railway, and even that arrangements may be made with the British and Chinese Corporation for the construction of the Pukow-Sinyang line by the American syndicate. A glance at the map will show what an immense step towards the realization of a network of railways in Central China this would mean. The Chongkiakow-Siangyang line would provide feeders east and west for the Peking-Hankow Railway; on the east its extension to join the transverse line between Haichow and Kaifeng would be an easy and obvious step; while, according to the American Commercial Attaché, it is already understood that it is to be extended west from Siangyang up the valley of the Han River into Shensi and possibly thence into northern Szechuen, following, presumably, the old Imperial post road from Hanchung to Chengtu. These latter developments are scarcely within the field of practical politics at present, though we believe that the route, admittedly circuitous, via the Han River and Hanchung will be found the easiest line of approach to the rich Red Basin of Szechuen. As to the remaining railway that from Hengchow on the Canton-Hankow line to Nanning on the West River and thence to Yanchow—we fear that difficulties may arise owing to the fact that the Banque Industrielle concluded an agreement, in February, 1914, for the construction of a line from Yunnanfu through Nanning to Yanchow and for the construction of a port at the last-named place. How the Ministry of Communications intends to get over the fact that it has agreed with two separate syndicates for the construction of the Nanning-Yanchow section we do not know; apart from this, the line would serve a very valuable end in providing a new means of access to, and outlet for, the products of the province of Kwangsi. Altogether, the revised scheme of the Siam-Carey Company is a very great improvement on the original one, and even though there may be some considerable delay before it is realized, there is a prospect of such a development and scientific linking-up of China's railway system as must immensely facilitate the effective opening-up of the country and its commercial progress.

H.E. the Governor has signified his intention of being present at the launchings of the s.s. *Chak Sang* and the s.s. *Prosper* at Kowloon Dock on Saturday at 10 a.m.

A Promenade Concert has been arranged for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening from 9 to 11 p.m. under the auspices of the Police Reserve, whose Band will be in attendance. The concert takes place at North Point.

During the week ending July 28th, two Chinese cases of plague were notified in the Colony, one of which proved fatal.

In the same period there was a non-fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, five non-fatal cases of enteric fever (one British, one Canadian, one Chinese, one Japanese, and one Indian), and a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever. The fatal plague case occurred in Kowloon. Since January let there have been 36 cases of plague, of which number 23 proved fatal. Two of the cases were imported.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allied Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Comrades' Guild (1916), \$400; An Chak Man, \$100; Cheung Sum Woo, \$100; Chan Kit Shan, \$100; Choa Po Sien, \$100; Lo Shin Hoi, \$50; The Sun Co., Ltd., \$55; and Brass and Iron Dealers' Guild, \$50.

Capt. A. C. Robinson, brother of Mrs. A. B. Raworth, of Hongkong, has just been awarded the Military Cross for good work in East Africa. He is a regular, and, after going all through the Cameroon Campaign, was transferred to East Africa. Another brother of Mrs. Raworth, Lt. F. H. Robinson, who resigned his position with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, of Hongkong, in September, 1915, in order to go home and join up, was wounded at Fricourt last summer in the big push and is now his brother's subaltern in East Africa.

Mr. Vere William Lane Blake—y younger brother of Sir Henry A. Blake, who, for some years, was Governor of this Colony—died at Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, on June 23rd, aged 64. Mr. Blake was born at Killybegs, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. His father was the late Mr. Peter Blake, County Inspector of Irish Constabulary, and at one time Stipendiary Magistrate of Kilkenny. When a young man, the deceased enlisted in the 17th Lancers, and, after service in India, fought with the "Death or Glory Boys" in the Zulu War, and took part in the overthrow of Cetewayo at Ulundi on his 28th birthday, July 4th, 1879. Settling in Natal, Mr. Blake entered the Colonial Civil Service, and, after a term in the Customs Department of Natal, became in 1894 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the New Legislative Council, established on the assumption by the Colony of Responsible Government in 1894. He held the office until 1910, when the creation of the South African Union superseded the Natal Parliament.

The following telegram quoted has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3.45 p.m., July 30th.

Cyclone or typhoon South of Naha, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

STORM DAMAGE.

The police have received a report to the effect that at 2.30 a.m. on the 29th inst., about 15 square feet of the roofing of the first floor of 31, Queen's Road Central, collapsed. The premises are occupied by Ah Fong, photographer. There were no casualties.

FATAL ENDING TO ASSAULT

SCENE IN KOWLOON.

There has been a fatal ending to the assault on an Indian Sergt.-Major of the Naval Yard Police, in connection with which three Naval Yard constables are in custody.

The assault took place on July 7th, and the Sergt.-Major was so badly injured about the head that he had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital. The assault took place in Nathan Road, Kowloon, and the Indian constables have been before the Court several times in connection with the affair, but on each occasion the case was adjourned owing to the critical condition of the man who was assaulted. The latter became gradually worse, and died on Saturday, after his depositions had been taken.

The three Indians in custody will now have to answer the more serious charge.

They are defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada, and two Counsel are being engaged.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church have sent to the Senior Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia one case containing:—594 rolled bandages, 54 many-tail bandages, 10 eye bandages, 53 pyjama suits, 9 pairs of surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 23 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow-slips, 6 scrubbers, 1 pair of clippers, 1 parcel of games, 3 fly-catchers.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER BRITISH OFFENSIVE PENDING.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT IN FLANDERS.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

GERMANY AND SIAM.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

PARIS, July 30th.

A communiqué says:—The artillery struggle has continued in a most vigorous manner in the Cerny-Craonne region. Succeeding a short and most violent bombardment the Germans attacked at Hurbise but were completely frustrated. On the left of the Meuse there has been lively artillerying, particularly at Hill 304.

GERMAN MESSAGE

LONDON, July 30th.

A German wireless communiqué says that since mid-day the artillery duel in Flanders has again been of the strongest description.

EARLIER CABLES.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERYING A WEEK'S REVIEW.

LONDON, July 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the 29th, says:—It has been a week of intense heat, furious gunning, incessant reconnaissance work and much sharp local fighting. The tremendous artillerying northward of Arras, near Lens, is causing the flaps, great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind, generally, has been favourable for the use of gas. We profited thereby to the fullest extent. Even at night the artillerying diminished but slightly, and increased intensely at dawn. The enemy shelled our rear and communications at intervals, but his firing in our battery areas was promiscuous and was chiefly carried out in the darkness. Our counter-battery work was most successful, direct hits being obtained on dozens of gun-pits. Numerous ammunition dumps were also exploded. Both the infantry were most active in raiding. The fact that the Germans are indulging in a species of warfare they dislike shows the enemy's anxiety to learn what is happening opposite them.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS PRISONERS AND MATERIAL TAKEN.

LONDON, July 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night north-eastward of Epehy, south-eastward of Havrincourt, westward of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and near Fleurbais. We captured prisoners and machine-guns. We entered the German lines at Boeux and the Chemical Works and took 30 prisoners, a trench-mortar and a machine-gun. We entered positions near Ypres and prisoners 54 and took two machine-guns. We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Messines.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACK. MUCH FRENCH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, July 29th.

A communiqué says:—A violent enemy attack west of Hurbise, on a front of 600 metres collapsed. Subsequently our infantry attacked with superb dash between Hurbise and the district south of La Boisselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Monument district. Following an intense bombardment, an enemy attempt to recapture trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 failed with heavy losses.

THE NEXT BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

EXPECTATIONS IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, July 29th.

Experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. These declare that the British methods were so splendidly successful in the Somme battle that they will be utilised in the forthcoming push, with improvements gained by experience.

THE KAISER'S ANXIETY.

COPENHAGEN, July 29th.

The Kaiser betrays anxiety regarding Flanders in a telegram to General Hindenburg from Galicia, in which he gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the West in tenaciously resisting the enemy, "especially the brave troops in Flanders who for weeks have been the target of most violent artillerying, and are now dauntlessly awaiting future assaults."

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING.

TREMENDOUS CANNONADE IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, July 29th.

Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne where, according to Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans have employed five divisions in fruitless attacks during the past week, sending even tanks and orderlies in the assaulting waves, interest remains centred on Flanders. French correspondents are awestruck when describing the cannonade. The Germans are probing everywhere from the sea to the south of Arras by raids and gunfire in a vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of the British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne. French experts say that the enemy, knowing he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverses farther north.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED HEAVY PRESSURE.

PETROGRAD, July 30th.

A communiqué says:—In Galicia an enemy attack in the Quetzbarau region was repulsed. The enemy's advanced elements approached south of Tarnopol and we were forced to evacuate the line west of Gossiatine. The enemy occupied Jassienoukolny and Toporovec, west of Zaleschik, and drove back our elements in the Carpathians a little eastward, in the region of the Mount Tomnatik sector, north-east of Kirlibaba.

The Romanians have progressed in the direction of Kezmdvasarhely and have occupied a line of heights west of Monestirkachinoul, and other heights.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, July 30th.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says:—The enemy have somewhat advanced their front at Putna. Their attacks were repulsed near Soveja.

Allied forces are approaching the western frontier of Bukhovina.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 30th.

A wireless German message reports that progress has been made in East Galicia.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was great aerial activity yesterday, and air-fighting was continuous. We bombed important railway stations, and two aerodromes, and carried out a number of other raids. There was much successful photographic and artillery work.

We brought down sixteen and drove down fourteen enemy machines. Thirteen of ours are missing. We also brought down two balloons.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN STEAMER AND A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Admiralty announces:—One of our submarines in the North Sea on Friday captured the German steamer *Batavier II*. The crew abandoned the ship and a prize crew went aboard. Owing to gun-fire damage it was impossible to bring the vessel to port and she was scuttled.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

THEIR WORK IN THE WAR.

LONDON, July 29th.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of British railwaymen in the war. They were giving the army the means of movement it had not hitherto possessed. The munitions wagon was now superseded by small gauge railways which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives.

The destruction of German's military power had begun since last Spring. More than people imagined, the morale of the German army was assuredly going fast. From his own experience Sir Eric Geddes assured his hearers of the confidence of the Army and Navy. He was sure the public generally placed their confidence in both services. As regards his own attitude at the Admiralty, he would not interfere with naval strategy but attend to the needs of the fleet.

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

AN AMERICAN WARNING.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.

The Attorney-General warns the public against using sticking-plaster, declaring that an expert examination has disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in plaster believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

COPENHAGEN, July 29th.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Premier, interviewed at Vienna, and replying to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 21st inst., alleged that there was complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be an honourable peace.

"The Entente, he said, will never crush us, and we do not intend to crush them. The war will end in a peace by understanding, hence further sacrifices are useless and it is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible. All States must unite in order to make impossible a future world-war. Democratisation of Constitutions was the keynote. At present Austria and Hungary are working to that end, but we decline outside intervention."

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

A CORRECTION.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.

Mr. McAdoo, submitting to Congress the estimates of the War Budget, said the first year of war promised to cost the United States \$10,736,000,000, besides loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise \$8,500,000,000 (not \$85,000,000,000) in addition.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

PARIS, July 29th.

In connection with the air raid on Paris, the *Journal* says that one German aeroplane reached a suburb. The damage was not serious.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

ACTION IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, July 29th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Siamese Minister will receive his passports when a safe conduct to Germany of the Imperial representative at Bangkok has been guaranteed.

Siamese of military age are being interned.

The Dutch have been requested to take over the German interests in Siam.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, July 29th.

A telegram from Vienna says that Siam has declared war on Austria-Hungary.

FRENCH IN ROUMANIA.

SOME BIG CAPTURES.

PARIS, July 29th.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—On the 28th we enlarged the breach northward in the enemy front and seized the whole of the old position on a width of 80 kilometres and to a depth of 15. We took 1,245 prisoners, and captured two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

LORD HARCOURT'S PROPOSALS.

Lord Harcourt has addressed to a correspondent the following letter, which connects the new decision to summon an annual meeting of the Imperial Cabinet with the proposals made by him as Colonial Secretary in 1911 and 1912:—

"I am right in assuming that I warmly approve of the decision of His Majesty's Government to institute an annual meeting of an Imperial Cabinet. It follows almost precisely the lines of the suggestion made by me as Colonial Secretary to the members of the Imperial Conference of 1911, and subsequently to the Dominion Governments in 1912, with the exception of the participation of India, which at that date would not have been possible, but which is one of the happy results of our closer co-operation during the war. You will find this matter fully set out in the *Parliamentary White Paper* [Cd.7347] (1914).

My proposal at that time was that the Dominions should be continuously represented on the Committee of Imperial Defence by one of their Ministers resident in London for that purpose. He would, of course, be replaced by his Prime Minister whenever the latter was able to attend. The Committee of Imperial Defence contains always the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with any other Ministers who, for the purpose of current business, the Prime Minister thinks it desirable to summon. In a speech which I made to my constituents in 1912 I used these words:—

"I see no obstacle, and certainly no objection, to the Governments of all the Dominions being given at once a larger share in the executive direction in matters of defence and in personal consultation and co-operation with individual British Ministers whose duty it is to frame policy here. I should welcome a more continuous representation of Dominion Ministers. If they wish it, upon the Committee of Imperial Defence; we should all be glad if a members of those Cabinets could be annually in London. The door of fellowship and friendship is always open to them, and we require no formalities of an Imperial Conference for the continuity of Imperial confidence."

These words were subsequently, by the direction of the Cabinet, embodied in my dispatch of December 19th, 1912, to the Governors-General of the Dominions for communication to their respective Governments. It was thought then, and it may so be found in the future, that an annual attendance by the Prime Ministers of such distant Dominions as Australia and New Zealand, or even of South Africa, might not be convenient or possible, but the proposal I then made of continuous representation here by some Minister duly accredited for the purpose would have met, and would still meet, the purpose of continuous consultation. General Botha in his reply of January 30th, 1913, expressed the pleasure of his Government that "no new departure in constitutional practice is intended," but that the proposal was "simply a further expression of that spirit of mutual consultation and helpful co-operation which in the past has so happily animated the British Government in its relations to the Governments of the self-governing Dominions."

There is not the least doubt that if in the autumn of 1913 the Entente had acknowledged Venezuela and disavowed Constantinian, as we Phil-Hellenes steadily urged our Government to do, the whole of Greece would have been for eight months our Ally. It is we, and no one else, who have thwarted and handicapped the spread of the Venezelist movement, driven as we were from compromise to compromise by the need to adjust our inter-ally differences. Yet, in spite of all this, Venezuela has been true to us, steadfast and patient as Odysseus. He has at this moment 55,000 men fighting by our side.

When Serbia was invaded, we must admit, in fairness, that when Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria invaded Serbia, in the early autumn of that year, it was not unnatural for a small nation to feel that intervention would only involve itself in Serbia's ruin. We ourselves had shown no foresight, were late, and ineffectual. None the less, Venezuela and his Parliamentary majority voted for entering the war in Serbia's defence, and it was only by the personal power of the King that their decision was brought to nought and the Parliament dissolved. Within one year, Venezuela and his friends had broken out in open revolution.

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GREECE AND THE ENTENTE.

THE ABDICATION OF TINO.

(BY PROFESSOR R. M. BURROWS, PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HELLENIC SOCIETY.)

Events have been moving rapidly in Greece, and it is early to estimate their full significance. It may be assumed that the Allies have not only persuaded the King to abdicate, but have insisted that those who were responsible for advising and carrying out his policy shall go into exile with him. We have, presumably, too, taken measures to prevent any serious resistance being offered to our actions. One of the most effective and beneficent ways of securing this will be at once to raise the blockade, and conciliate any disaffected elements that still exist by the introduction of an ample supply of food. We are, we may assume, masters of Greece, and our settlement of the country will consist of a kind of test cases for our attitude at the ultimate Peace Congress. "Here at least the Allies have won," we can imagine the world saying. "What are they going to do with their victory?"

The need of putting such a question is more important to-day than it would have been six months ago. Even then there would have been many to watch how far our actions bore out professions and our ideals. The enemy would have been on the look-out for a chance to sneer, the neutrals would have had the balance ready, the Serbians and the Roumanians and the Austrian Slavs would have waited in suspense to see what kind of men these Allies were.

RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN OPINION.

It would have been open then for a cynic to urge that such opinion did not practically matter. The great nations could safely listen to the more respectable and time-honoured appeals of Balance of Power and Economic Interest and Imperial Expansion. But the Russian Revolution and the entry of America have brought ideals uncomfortably into the region of practice. Even the hard-headed advocates of Realpolitik must admit that it is vital for the successful prosecution of the war that we should justify our aims and our actions before the bar of public opinion in Russia and America. We will succeed, and rightly succeed, in persuading Russia that her first simple formula of "no annexation" needs all manner of expansion and explanation before it can be properly applied. We shall deceive ourselves if we imagine that we shall shake Russia's adherence to the meaning of her formula. If we are to regain her support as an active fighting Ally we must show her here and now that not one member of the Allied group is out for loot.

The first point that Russia and America will want to make sure of is that our military occupation of Greece is purely temporary, and that it will be withdrawn as soon as a stable Government is established representing the popular will. The Allies can, of course, give the fullest assurance that this will be the case.

There are two further points that Russia and America might ask. One, to elaborate which would demand an article by itself, would be that we should allow the new Greek Government, once constituted, to call at the opportune moment a National Convention to decide on the ultimate form of the Constitution. Whether or no the last freely-elected Parliament of June, 1915, be at once summoned to meet again at Athens, and carry on the Government during the war on the lines of the present Constitution, it is vital that ultimately the Greek nation should be allowed to shape its own destiny, even if that means tampering with the Dynasty, or with Monarchy itself.

The final point on which we must clear ourselves before the bar of democratic opinion is that we mean to deal justly with the Greek people, and not, either from irritation or from self-interest, visit upon it sins which are largely our own.

Let us briefly and without prejudice review the facts.

For the first six months of the war the Greeks were almost unanimously on our side. They would probably have come in as soon as Turkey declared war if we had not deliberately discouraged them in accordance with our then dominant policy of keeping the Balkans out of the war. Whatever King Constantine's personal views were, he could have found no popular support for opposition to us till the summer of 1915. The three factors which gained him that support were, first, our failure in the Dardanelles; secondly, the great retreat of Russia; and, thirdly, our attempts to buy Bulgarian support. None the less, the election of June 1915 gave Venezuela a large majority for his policy of intervention, and it was not till the very end of that summer that the King and his followers ventured even to mention the possibility of repudiating the Serbian Treaty. Greece had, in fact, already given immense help to Serbia by sending her guns and ammunition through Salonica.

WHEN SERBIA WAS INVADED.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

LOSS OF SEVEN MILLION LIVES.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE COST OF WAR.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at a demonstration at Richmond in support of the Brotherhood Continental Relief Fund for France, Belgium, Serbia, and Roumania, said it had been estimated that the total number of persons killed and wounded, directly and indirectly, during the war exceeded the population of the United Kingdom. Of these, seven millions, or a number larger than the population of the County of London, had been killed. They had not all been killed in action, but their deaths were due to causes connected with the war, though a large proportion of this gigantic total represented women and children of Armenia, Serbia, and other territories occupied by the enemy. The expenditure had been estimated at not less than eight or nine thousand million pounds; and, in addition, a vast quantity of fixed property, shipping, and goods had been destroyed, amounting to many millions more. Thus the impoverishment of the world by waste of life, waste of labour, and destruction of material had been appalling. Moreover, the organised barbarity of the enemy had added enormously to the horrors which war always entailed. The atrocities perpetrated recently by the German Army in retreat, mutilated and received universal condemnation.

With regard to the present position, Mr. Henderson said that, speaking frankly, with nearly three years of military effort without precedent, there was no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities; he should not be doing justice to the country if he conveyed any other impression. The severe character of the war, and its prolongation, had tempted some to ask why peace was not attempted by other means. He would tell them, because a challenge thrown down by Germany in 1914 still held good. The lust for world domination which dictated the policy of aggressive military action on the part of Germany continued to be supported by the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers. The German armies continued to threaten the very existence of independent nationalities. Under such circumstances a victory for Germany would be a defeat for liberty, and would imperil the future of democracy in Europe.

Among the many suggestions made with a view to the accomplishment of this end, added Mr. Henderson, none appealed to him with greater force than the proposal for a League of Nations to enforce peace. An indispensable condition, however, to its success was that it must be a League of free peoples. In this way only would it be possible to rid civilization from the terrible nightmare from which it at present suffered. (Cheers.) We should continue the war, and so prepare for the end, that when the end came we should be ready with our machinery. We should see to it that the war, so far as human ingenuity could make it, should be the last great war the civilized world was to know. (Cheers.)

ELECTORAL REFORM.

10,000,000 MEN, 6,000,000 WOMEN.

The Representation of the People Bill, recently introduced in the House of Commons as a Government measure, is based upon the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. A Unionist member of this body is responsible for some striking figures in relation to the electorates at the period of the last four Reform Bills. Before 1832 there were fewer than 500,000 electors on the register, and the great Reform Bill only doubled the number. The population then was about 24,000,000. When, in 1867, Mr. Disraeli made his memorable "leap in the dark," the population had grown to 30,000,000 and the bill added about 1,500,000 electors to the roll, raising the total to 2,500,000. When the Reform Bill of 1884 was passed the country contained 34,000,000 people, and another 3,000,000 were put upon the register, bringing up the aggregate to 5,500,000.

Thirty-three years have passed since then, and the population has grown to 45,000,000, with an electorate of 8,000,000. By the present measure it is proposed to put a further 2,000,000 men on the register, making 10,000,000 in all. As to the women's franchise, everything depends upon the age agreed to by Parliament. Putting the age at 40 would mean adding 6,000,000 women to the register; it would raise the number to 14,000,000. But the Government have reduced the age to 30, and that means putting 6,000,000 upon the roll. Total 10,000,000 men and 6,000,000 women.

Ministers propose three changes in the method of voting. Hitherto the Ballot Act has been a temporary measure, renewed year by year. It is now intended to make it permanent. Next, there is a provision setting up what is called the alternative vote in single-member constituencies, the object of which is to prevent the possibility of a candidate who represents a minority being elected because the votes of the majority are split between the two other candidates. The third alteration is that in a constituency having three or more members the plan of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote shall be put in operation. The aim is to protect minorities from going entirely unrepresented.

side, 5,000 gendarmes, keeping order in Macedonia, and countless thousands of workmen securing our communications. Nor is his a paper army. His soldiers have been repeatedly mentioned in the French Order of the Day for dash and bravery, and their casualties have already run into thousands.

No wonder that officers and soldiers of King Constantine's army have been steadily deserting to Salonica week by week, carrying with them, sometimes the standards of their regiments that had, as they phrased it, been dishonoured by the King. If we make no fresh blunders, but take Venezuela as our adviser, we shall find that in a few months there will be 55,000 Greek divisions fighting with us on the Balkan front.

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FRIENDLY ALIENS AND MILITARY SERVICE. BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

When the House of Commons, went into Committee last month on the Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Bill, on Clause 1, which provides for the carrying out of mutual arrangements with a foreign country, Allied or otherwise, acting in cooperation with his Majesty in the present war, as to military service obligations.

Mr. King moved an amendment with the object of protecting British subjects resident in countries like Japan, China, and Brazil from being conscripted into the Armies of those countries.

Mr. Macpherson gave an assurance that British subjects resident abroad would be given an opportunity of coming home before being conscripted under any Convention, and that, further, they should have the right of appeal to the British Minister in the particular country, who would see that no injustice was done.

In the course of further discussion members urged that this protection should not depend upon any assurance from the War Office, but should be embodied in the Bill. Mr. Herbert Samuel said there should be complete reciprocity in the matter, and just as the foreign subject resident here had the right of appeal to his own Ambassador, so the same protection should be given to the British subject abroad.

If that were put into the Bill it would satisfy all reasonable minds. The Attorney-General accepted the suggestion, and the amendment was thereupon withdrawn. Mr. Molteno moved an amendment to provide that the liability imposed by a Convention on British subjects should be confined to those who had proceeded from and been last resident in Great Britain, and had not proceeded from and been last resident in any other part of his Majesty's dominions.

Mr. Macpherson, while unable to accept the wording of the amendment, recognized that it was reasonable, and promised to deal with the matter on report. The amendment was withdrawn.

An amendment moved by Mr. Lees Smith providing that no British subject in a contracting country should be conscripted without being allowed the option of returning to Great Britain was accepted by Mr. Macpherson and agreed to.

It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. Molteno, that a Convention should not be carried into effect until the Order in Council authorizing it had lain on the table of the House of Commons for 30 days, and no address against it was adopted by the House.

Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment to secure that every British subject liable to enlistment in a contracting country should have the same right of claim exemption and for the same reasons as he would have in Great Britain under the Military Service Acts, and the right of appealing in respect of such claims for exemption to a Court composed of the British Government.

Mr. Macpherson said the proposal would be workable. A simpler and more effective plan was that which the Government intended to adopt, namely, that the British Ambassador or Minister should have the power to claim exemption for British subjects in particular cases.

Mr. Crooks' remarks.

Mr. Whitehouse said the Bill was so overloaded with unworkable provisions that it must break down.

Mr. Crooks—That's what you want. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Dalziel said that when he saw wounded men, between 35 and 40, and with families, sent back to the front, he could not understand the enthusiasm of hon. members for the scheme who had left the country in the early stages of the war to evade service. If those persons had not been required the Bill to bring them back in order to help their country in her hour of need.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

On Clause 2, applying to aliens in Great Britain the Military Service Acts in the same manner as British subjects.

Mr. Whitehouse moved that the subject of a contracting country shall have the same right with regard to exemption and exception as provided by the Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917, as he would have if were a British subject. The Attorney-General (Sir F. Smith) agreed to this, and the amendment was made.

RUSSIANS AND THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORT.

On the question that the clause as amended stand part of the Bill, Mr. Lees Smith asked whether travelling facilities would be provided for Russians who were prepared to return to their own country.

Mr. Macpherson replied that a reasonable time would be allowed to Russian subjects, and that it would be made as easy as possible for them to return. Mr. Snowden complained that these aliens would be liable to be conscripted before transport facilities could be obtained. Mr. Herbert Samuel suggested that the liability to service in Great Britain should only affect an alien who had had an effective opportunity of returning to his own country and had not availed himself of it.

Mr. Macpherson explained that the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office had been considering this question of the return of Russians, and he agreed with Mr. Samuel, recognizing that the men should have an effective opportunity to return. He undertook that the matter should be dealt with on report.

Sir H. Dalziel hoped there would be no undue delicacy as to how the subjects of foreign countries were treated under the Bill. Many of them had made a great deal of money, and had held stock for three years whilst the country that was protecting them struggled for its existence.

MR. CROOKS' PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. Crooks said the conduct of the refugees in this matter was like that of a man who, having gone into a house and enjoyed its owner's hospitality, walked out when there was a fire, and on being asked to carry a bucket of water, answered, "No me. I'm a refugee." (Cheers.) He could not understand why time should be wasted in defence of such men. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ESCAPED GERMAN'S AMAZING EXPLOITS. LEFT DUMMIES IN THEIR PRISON BEDS.

CARDBOARD LOCKS ON CELL DOORS.

Few more remarkable stories of escapes from prison have been recorded than that of the two German officers, prisoners of war, Lieut. Otto Thelen and Lehmann, who broke out of Chelmsford Gaol late on one night recently. The exploits exceeded in audacity even that of Otto von Koehn, who, in December, 1914, escaped from Dorchester camp in a packing case, getting across England as far as Gravesend before his escape was discovered by a deck hand, who, roughly handling the heavy case, broke apart and disclosed the half-suffocated von Koehn. Thelen had been sent to the Old Prison in Chelmsford, a veritable stronghold with concrete floors, iron doors, and ironed corridors, because of his previous attempts to escape. Each cell door has a peep-hole through which the sentry can observe his charge. On several occasions when the officer looked through on the night in question he thought he saw the prisoners in bed peacefully asleep. What he actually saw were two dummies which the Lieutenants had manufactured, each with a head of hair made from the mattresses.

CARDBOARD LOCKS.

When at last the discovery was made that the men had got clear away it was found that the locks of the doors which barred their way to the street had been picked, except the cell door lock, and these had been removed and ingeniously constructed cardboard locks substituted.

When they walked out of the gaol the men were wearing uniform, but outside they succeeded in obtaining some civilian clothing.

The runaways had travelled about 12 miles, in the direction of Gravesend when their absence was discovered. A large body of special constables, uniformed police and Army bicycle scouts set out in pursuit. The hunt was continued all next day without success, but about 5 o'clock the following morning the cyclists found Thelen and his companion hiding in a ditch at Basildon, a village about 12 miles inland from the mouth of the Thames.

Their clothing was very much torn and covered with mud. Part of their journey had been covered in a boat, which they "borrowed." They crossed the Chelmer in this and then abandoned it.

THEIR RECORD.

Thelen is an expert prison-breaker. His first exploit was at Donington Hall. Here, as long ago as September, 1915, he worked his way into the cellars beneath the library and with the assistance of another prisoner, Lieut. Hans Keilback, of the German Navy, began digging a tunnel under the foundations. The work was tedious, for their only tools were a poker and a garden trowel.

The digging was continued without suspicion being aroused for several weeks, until finally their tunnel was carried under the outer wall of the hall—a distance of over 80 yards—and the entrance emerged into the open. The police took up the hunt immediately, and a reward of £100 was offered for information leading to the arrest of the fugitives. They were tracked to the coast and captured on board a ship which was on the point of sailing for the Continent.

In the following January Thelen and Keilback made an audacious attempt to escape from the internment camp at Philbert. Maidenhead. One of the men was discovered under the floor boards, while the other was playing a mouth organ to drown the sound of the work.

From Maidenhead the two men were sent to the old gaol at Chelmsford, where it was thought they would be perfectly safe.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

A rather amusing story is told of one of the recent attacks on the British front. At one place the British took prisoner in a dug-out a German doctor and his staff, and, finding the place equipped as a dressing station, the British took their wounded down to him for treatment, no one of our men there being able to speak German. The German doctor went ahead and dressed our wounded, but each one, when finished, he labelled for dispatch to a Berlin hospital. It was not till he had done over a hundred and the affair was ended that he discovered that he was doing up wounded prisoners, taken by the Germans, but that he was himself a prisoner, and attending to his captors.

had that day attended a coroner's inquiry on 17 little children, 15 of whom were less than five years of age. "Was that war! Did we begin waging war on women and children? Who was encouraging the Germans to go on? Why the Opposition in that House. (Cheers.) Every word they had uttered against the war had been translated to mean that we were weak. (Cheers.) He did not call the slaughter of children war, but murder, and the people who opposed the Bill were encouraging our enemies. They smiled! But it was true. The utterances of certain members were pointed to as evidences of disunion in this country. What a mistake! On Wednesday he saw mother crying. They said, "My God, what shall we do? But never a word of peace. The fathers said, 'We shall get even with the murderers, yet.' So we should. Who talked of talk of starvation? Who talked of the deluging society, who took advantage of their opportunities in that House? The world ought to know that England could stand a good deal more than she had yet borne. The mothers of this country who realized what had happened would say, 'Perish Britain rather than surrender to the Germans in any circumstances.' (Cheers.) The men who scorned our efforts to save the world, he hoped, go down amidst plough and scorn."

The Clause was agreed to.

The Committee stage was completed and the Bill was reported, with amendments, to the House.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA



Bathe with Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Post—With 42-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address Post-office P. Newbury & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold every where.

38-17

REAL FLESH-BUILDER FOUND AT LAST. NEW HOME REMEDY WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.



HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human beanpole. Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the would-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

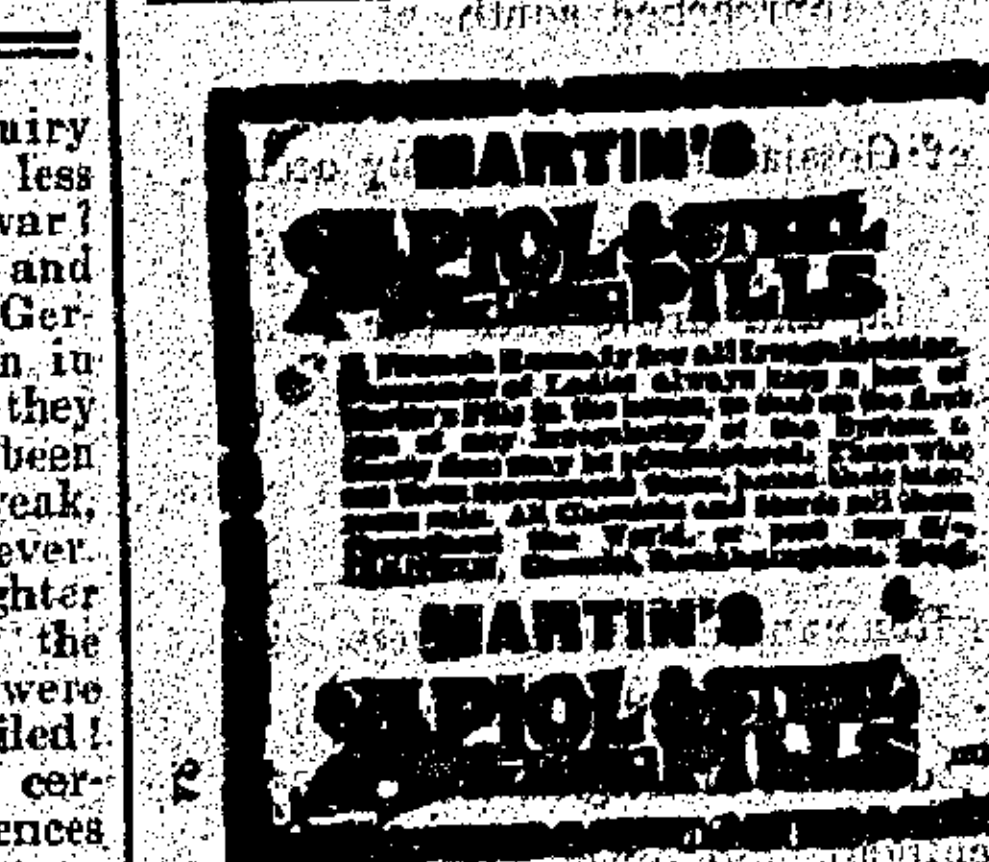
For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly "fill out"—become plump—yes, with actual healthy fat, in sixty days and all by a new, simple, harmless home treatment that can't possibly hurt you, that imposes no hardships, no disagreeable diet, no "rub out," that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SARGOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

157-6

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A powerful Vermifuge. Keating's Worm Tablets are a most agreeable method of administering the only potent remedy for Intestinal Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.



HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 30th.

	Previous Day	On Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.63	29.67		
Temperature	81	78	83		
Humidity	81	88	88		
Wind Direction	East	East	East		
" Force	4	2	2		
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy		
Rain	2.11	—	—		

Highest open-air temperature on 29th 81
Lowest open-air temperature on 30th 77

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

12

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA TEL. No. 230 or 155.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

ON SALE HONGKONG HANGSANG REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS PRICE 45.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th Aug., 11 P.M.
WUHAIR and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 6th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 7th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blako Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE to YOKOHAMA MONDAY, 1st

via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI. Capt. Terada 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SADO MARU THURSDAY, 13th

SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA. Capt. Shinobe 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

YAGASAKI KOBE and TANGO MARU FRIDAY, 17th

YOKOHAMA. Capt. Soyeda 13,500 Aug. at Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and

YOKOHAMA. ... IYO MARU THURSDAY, 9th

Capt. Terada 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

KOBE ...

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	21,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 12th Aug. Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TAGOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU"	MONDAY, 6th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU"	TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
"BOGHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

These Formosan Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fired.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINERS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

HONGKONG, 30TH JULY, 1917.

RUSSERS, (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.40	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.25	25 p. c.	—
Glincely	\$1	Oct.	\$2.45	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.50	42½ p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	\$2	June	\$3.20	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Fins	\$1	Aug.	\$2.85	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.65	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.30	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	\$3	Jan.	\$4.90	30 p. c.	—
Tapah	\$10	Dec.	\$21.50	65 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/6		

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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business transacted.

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Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [638]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 30th:

SUBSIDIARY COINS.			
		per cent	
Hongkong	20	scute pi. ea.	\$0.02 Premium
Hongkong	10	"	\$0.00 "
Canton	20	"	\$3.48 discount.
Canton	10	"	\$4.00 "

TO-DAY.

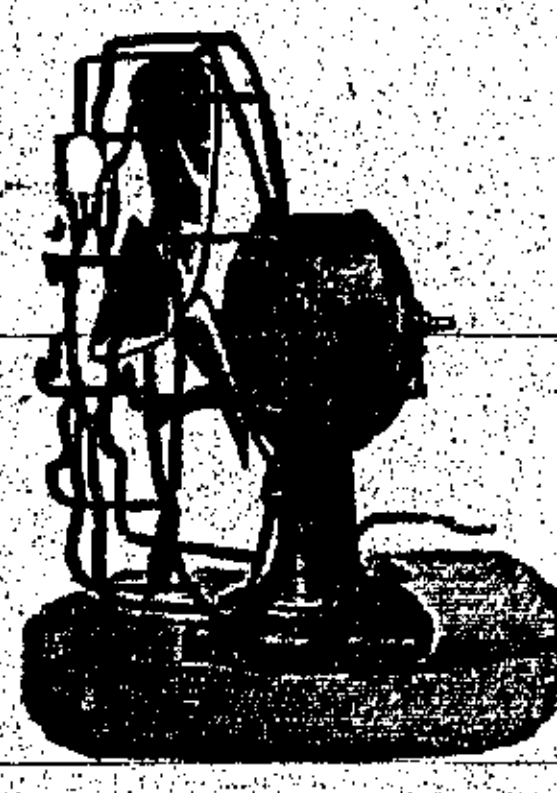
Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shantankok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aotau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.20 P.M.	—
Jankin Samshui and Wuchow	7.20 A.M. Begin. 5.00 P.M. (Letters 5.00 P.M.)	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Kinoyt Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sannet	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.



A PURE SOFT WHITE LIGHT

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The
Standard
Tobacco.

“CAPSTAN”

For Flavour. **NAVY CUT** For Quality.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—				
Sterling				
\$1,500,000, at 2/—				\$15,000,000
Silver	...	...	...	\$125,000,000
				\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors				\$15,000,000

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On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

**THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK.**

**SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.**

Authorized Capital	...	\$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	\$10,000,000

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SHANGHAI: NANKING; CHINKING; YANCHOW.
WANCH, WU, ANNING, TATUNG, TAI-
KINGPO, SOOCHOW. HANKOW: SHASHI,
JICHANG, NANCHANG. TIENTSIN: PEICHING,
TONGHAI, LUANCHOW, TIENTSINGHAI, HAIGANG,
HANGSOW, WANGTUNG, SHANGHAI.
CHIAHAI, HUNHOU, NINGPO.
KATWING: CHANGTUNG, SINYANG, LACHO,
CHOWTOW. TAIWAN: CHOWTUNG, TUCHANG,
JICHAI, LINTUNG, TAINAN, YINTUNG,
HUALING, CHIAFOO, TINGTUNG, TAIYUAN,
YENCHING, FOOSHOW, CHANGSUNG,
KING, MOWTUNG, CHANGANG, CHIAH,
KING, TAIHAI, TIENTUNG, CHINCHOW,
ANUNG, CAITUNG, KUANTUNG, PEIKING,
KINGTAI, SAIYANCHANG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and

description of Banking business transacted
loans granted on approved securities. Special
facilities for Home Exchange.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	...	...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	...	...	15,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TALPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GHAN, KAGI, KARENK, KHEUNG, MAKUNG, PIRAN, SHENCHU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMERSEA, SINGAPORE & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
 Capital and Counties Bank, London.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

(N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
8, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

(5-10)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Authorized Capital	100	000	000	41,500,000
Subscribed	"	100	000	000
Paid-up	"	000	000	000
Reserve Funds	"	000	000	000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Columbo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. (1837)

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